

Caldwell and Civil Rights.

Judge MERRIMON and Governor CALDWELL met at Raleigh, Moore county, on Thursday last. "After much evasion and equivocation," says the Raleigh News, "Judge MERRIMON forced him to say HE WAS OPPOSED TO SUMNER'S NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL."

That is how he talks to the white men of Moore. How will he talk to the negroes of the East? We shall see.

OUR Radical friends not only seem to have gone back upon the negro, but upon the carpet-bagger also.

This latter class was allowed only a minor position on the State ticket, and, in quick succession, Thomas, Smith and Settle, three first-class scalawags, were nominated for Congress, with the assurance, unless this District proved an exception, that scalawags would be nominated in all the others.

It would seem that after a majority of the counties of the District had declared for General Rutherford, there was a reasonable prospect of his success. But Judge Russell has "stocked the cards," and we should not be surprised if he was nominated. In fact, his friends claim his nomination at the first ballot. While Rutherford is pulling the wires from Washington City, the Judge has been doing the same at home.

It should not surprise us if Judge Russell's new-born zeal for the "man and brother" was not at the bottom of the late "municipal middle." Is Rutherford very sure of the vote of New Hanover? Negroes, as well as whites, are very uncertain, as Rutherford may learn tomorrow.

How D. W. Voorhees-Greeley vs. Grant.

In order to correct any misapprehension that might grow out of his recent speech in Congress in reference to Mr. GREELEY, Mr. VOORHEES has addressed a letter to one of his constituents, in which he declares that "the idea that he would under any circumstances support GRANT seems too ridiculous for serious consideration and that the statements to that effect are malicious and absurdly false."

Mr. VOORHEES says further, "The reason why I will not support GREELEY is that he is no better man than GRANT in any respect, and on some points he is worse."

We have not thought it proper to denounce Mr. VOORHEES for the expression of his individual sentiments in regard to the propriety of giving Democratic support to Mr. HORACE GREELEY. This is a question upon which Democrats may well differ in speech and action until the decision of the Party shall have been definitively announced in the utterances of its highest tribunal, to-wit, a National Convention. It is one thing to refuse to support the candidate whom the party has nominated, it is quite another to refuse to aid to bring about his nomination.

Mr. VOORHEES has fought too long and too gallantly in behalf of the South for us to be willing to denounce him for his first indiscretion.

The South can sooner forgive an enemy than forget a friend. Southern men may forgive a GREELEY but they cannot forget a VOORHEES. We have therefore no harsh or unkind words for Mr. VOORHEES. We are free to admit, however, that his speech was a very indiscreet one, and that we exceedingly regret that he has seen proper to pursue a course that may so easily impair his usefulness.

Nor do we think Mr. VOORHEES states the case correctly when he narrows the issue before the people of the United States to the comparative consistency of the records or correctness of the principles of GREELEY and GRANT in days gone by. It is well known that prior to the war GRANT was a Democrat, and that GREELEY was a Whig; that GRANT had no scruples, conscientious or otherwise, about slavery, and that GREELEY was an avowed abolitionist; that GREELEY was a teetotaler and that GRANT drank to excess; that GREELEY was a protectionist and that GRANT was a free trader; that if GREELEY was a free-lover, GRANT was no less a free-lover and free tree.

These are questions not now before the country. The issues now are Amnesty, Retrenchment, Reform, the right of Local Self-Government and opposition to a Consolidation of Power in the hands of the Federal Authorities.

If the contest shall be narrowed down to a choice between GRANT and GREELEY we do not see how any Democrat can, for a moment, hesitate as to the proper person for whom to cast his vote.

The question then will be whether GREELEY or GRANT has the better record as a Democrat, but whether in this present juncture in the affairs of the country the election of HORACE GREELEY, with his surroundings, or the election of General GRANT with his surroundings, promises the quicker and surer return of the Federal Government to its legitimate constitutional sphere. When that one question is answered, the whole matter is decided. The single fact that GRANT is now at this very moment seeking at the hands of Congress to retain the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and that GREELEY opposes it is sufficient to outweigh a better record than either of these men possessed.

From the re-election of President GRANT we can expect nothing but a continuance, for another term of four years, of corrupt, oppressive military despotism. From the election of Mr. GREELEY upon the Liberal principles of the Cincinnati platform, supported by such Republicans as Senators SCHURZ, FERRY and TRUMBULL and Governor PALMER, and opposed by such radicals as Senators MORTON, CONKLE, CAMERON and POOL, and all carpet-baggers of high and low degree, we may have reasonable hope for the restoration of Constitutional Government, and possibly the inauguration of an era of good feeling throughout the country at large.

In our view, then, Mr. VOORHEES does not state the question either accurately or fairly, as between Mr. GREELEY and General GRANT. The questions involved in the coming campaign will be far above mere party, partisan consistency or party records.

Our Case-The Alabama Claims.

"The case of the United States to be laid before the Tribunal of Arbitration, to be convened at Geneva under the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, concluded at Washington, May 8, 1871, is the title of a large size octavo volume of two hundred and four pages. It presents the American, or rather the Administration, view of the questions growing out of the Alabama claims, and is in substance the 'lawyer's brief' of the American Counsel before the Tribunal of Arbitration. The correspondence, documents, evidence, &c., referred to in the 'case,' constitute seven other volumes. A brief statement of the leading points of the 'case' proper will be sufficient to give our readers a general idea of this much vexed question—a question which not only engrosses the attention of both continents, but which may lead to a gigantic war.

"The case is divided into six parts. Part I contains a brief reference to the meeting of the British and American Commissioners at Washington City, the protocol of their conference, the full text of the 'Treaty of Washington' and a statement of the United States will attempt to establish.

Part II attempts to show, by an historical statement of the course pursued by the British Government toward the United States, from the outbreak of the insurrection in the Southern States of the United States, that there was on the part of the British Government a studied unfriendliness or fixed predisposition adverse to the United States, which furnished a constant motive for the several acts of omission and commission hereinafter complained of as inconsistent with its duty as a neutral."

Part III, indicates to the Tribunal of Arbitration what the United States deem to have been the duties which Great Britain as a neutral should have observed toward the United States."

Part IV, seeks to show generally "wherein Great Britain failed to perform its duties as a neutral."

Part V, seeks to show specifically wherein Great Britain failed to perform its duty as a neutral as to each of the following named cruisers, to-wit: The Sumpter, the Nashville, the Florida and her tenders, the Clarence, the Tacony and the Archer, the Alabama and her tender, the Tuscarora, the Retribution, the Georgia, the Shenandoah, the Chickamauga, and the Shenandoah.

Appended to this Part is the following summary of the points maintained by the American Minister, Mr. ADAMS:

1. That the act of recognition by Her Majesty's Government of insurgents as belligerents on the high seas before they had a single vessel afloat, was precipitate and unprecedented.

2. That it had the effect of creating these parties belligerents after the recognition, instead of merely acknowledging an existing fact.

3. That the creation has been since effected exclusively from the ports of Her Majesty's Kingdom and its dependencies, with the aid and co-operation of Her Majesty's subjects.

4. That during the whole course of the struggle in America of nearly four years in duration, there has been no appearance of the insurgents as a belligerent on the ocean, excepting in the shape of British vessels constructed, equipped, supplied, manned and armed in British ports.

5. That during the same period it has been the constant and persistent endeavor of my government to renege in every possible form against this abuse of the neutrality of this Kingdom and to call upon Her Majesty's Government to exercise the necessary powers to put a stop to it.

6. That although the desire of Her Majesty's Ministers to exert themselves in the suppression of these abuses is freely acknowledged, the efforts which they made proved in a great degree powerless, from the inefficiency of the law on which they relied, and from their absolute refusal, when solicited, to procure additional powers to attain the objects.

7. That by reason of the failure to check this flagrant abuse of neutrality, the issue from British ports of a number of British vessels, with the aid of the recognition of their belligerent character in all the ports of Her Majesty's dependencies around the globe, has resulted in the burning and destruction on the ocean of a large number of merchant vessels and a very large amount of property belonging to the people of the United States.

8. That in addition to this direct injury the action of these British-built, manned and armed vessels has had the indirect effect of driving from the sea a large portion of the commercial marine of the United States, and to a corresponding extent enlarging that of Great Britain, thus enabling one portion of the British people to derive an unjust advantage from the wrong committed on a friendly nation by another portion.

9. That the injuries thus received by a country which has meanwhile sedulously endeavored to perform all its obligations owing to the imperfection of the legal means at hand to prevent them, as well as the unwillingness to seek more stringent powers, are of so grave a nature as in reason and justice to constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification.

It is then declared that the "United States, with confidence, maintains that every point thus asserted by Mr. ADAMS has been established by the proof hereinbefore referred to. In leaving in the hands of the Tribunal this part of their case, they think it not improperly earnestly to call attention to the magnitude of the issues to be decided.

Many a vindictive and bloody war has grown out of less provocation than the United States has thus suffered from a nation with which they supposed they were holding friendly relations.

The United States, in closing this branch of the case, desire to call the attention of the Tribunal to the fact that they came out from this long and bloody contest without serious cause of complaint against any nation except Great Britain."

Part VI insists that "THE TRIBUNAL should award a sum in gross to the United States, under the agreement contained in the Treaty of Washington, that the Tribunal of Arbitration might, in case it found that Great Britain had by any act or omission failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the rules in the Sixth Article of the Treaty, proceed to award a sum in gross for all the claims referred to."

These claims are, then, classified as follows:

1. "The claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the insurgent cruisers.

2. "The National expenditures in the pursuit of these cruisers.

3. "The loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.

4. "The enhanced payments of insurance.

5. "The prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion," together with interest at seven per cent. per annum on the amount from July 1, 1863.

The damages claimed under the three last heads are those commonly known as "consequential or indirect damages," and are those which the British Government refuse absolutely to allow to be considered by the TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

President Grant now proposes to withdraw the claim for direct damages upon condition that Queen Victoria will agree never, in like case, to make a like claim against the United States.

We shall take occasion in a few days to point out some palpable falsehoods in what purports to be "the historical statement" in this remarkable "case."

It only takes \$10 to secure 100 copies of the DAILY JOURNAL during the State campaign.

Governor Caldwell and Military Rule.

It is said that history repeats itself. It is to be hoped that the history of North Carolina for the year 1872 will not record events like those that transpired in 1870, but whether we have just grounds so to hope seems a matter of great doubt. Richmond Pearson is still Chief Justice of the State and Tod R. Caldwell is Governor. This same Tod R. Caldwell was Lieutenant Governor during the whole of the Holden-Kirk war, in its inception, during its conduct and at its close, and from the first day to the present time utterly and persistently has failed to raise his voice in condemnation of the overthrow of that Constitution he had solemnly sworn to support.

In 1870 Governor Holden, from week to week, sought, by the most urgent appeals to the President and to Congress, to procure the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus. To-day Governor Caldwell is asking that Congress will do the same thing. The official organ of Governor Caldwell's party at Raleigh is also advocating openly the same thing.

The State Convention of this same Radical party, whose candidate Governor Caldwell is, also committed the party, without a dissenting voice, to the rule of the bayonet by endorsing Governor Holden's conduct, in 1869-70, in the most unqualified and emphatic terms.

Step by step preparations are being made, it would seem, in the very language of Governor Holden to Colonel Dockery, in Washington City, to "carry the election anyhow."

Governor Caldwell's course prior to the impeachment and conviction of Governor Holden, gave plain promise of his subsequent career. That career, marked by repeated usurpations of power, by constant disregard of the Constitution and the laws, by unremitting efforts to override the wishes of the people as expressed by the voice of their Representatives in the General Assembly, by a bold attempt to advance a partisan friend by depriving the lawfully authorized employee of the State of the meagre pay for doing the Public Printing of the State, by long-continued effort to promote partisan purposes by attempting to force the incumbent Directors of the Asylums and of the Penitentiary, the validity of whose authority he had time and again recognized, to give place to creatures of his own appointment, until the inmates of at least one of these institutions were on short rations, and one of the unfortunate creatures had lost his life in open mutiny, is fresh in the minds of us all. We have not space to go more into detail this morning than to give the very words of the Radical Convention that endorsed Governor Holden, and to lay before our readers the testimony of Mr. Lucien H. Murray, a highly respectable gentleman of Alamance county, on the impeachment trial, giving the details of the treatment he received during the Holden-Kirk war. We shall from time to time present the testimony of other witnesses. Governor Caldwell, as he addresses the people to-day, will stand before them fully committed to the deliberate endorsement of the past, and as an advocate to-day for the further extension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, whereby outrages like the hanging of Mr. Murray may again become every day occurrences. These are the resolutions of the Radical State Convention:

"Resolved, That W. W. Holden deserves from the Republican party of North Carolina the kindest affection and deepest gratitude for his faithful and ceaseless advocacy of Republican principles when he was with us, and now that he is a martyr in exile at Washington.

"Resolved, That we endorse him in the past, and shall ever cherish our love for him in the future, and we have confident hope and trust that the time is not far distant when he shall return to his native State again to battle for the Union, for equality before the law and for progressive principles of republicanism."

And this is the testimony of Mr. Murray:

Q. State whether at any time during the year 1870, you were arrested by armed men, and if so, under what circumstances, and what was done with you.

A. On the 27th of July, I returned home. I had left home on the 26th, and on the 27th when I got back, I was informed by my employer—I was then a salesman—that Col. Burgen had been there on the 26th to arrest me, and he had left orders for me to report at the Shops at their camp the next morning. As soon as I got home I went up to the Shops and into the camp and reported myself to Col. Burgen. He then ordered me under arrest. I was then arrested and sent there until that evening when he called me to his tent and said that he had nothing against me, only as a witness, and he asked me in regard to the Ku Klux being in town on the night Wyatt Outlaw was hung, and I told him all I knew about it.

Q. State all you said. A. I told him all I knew about it, that that night—some time in the night—I did not know the hours—I was awakened by hallooing in the street. I raised up from my bed and looked out of the window and saw no cause for the fuss—I saw no person at all, and I laid down, though I did not sleep—but I am too fast—I remarked to a young man who was

sleeping with me what all the fuss was about? He said, "I suppose it is the boys after the breaking up of the show." There had been a little beer show down at Mr. Hunter's. In a short time after that I heard horses on the street and I raised up again and looked out of the window and I saw two men riding down the street and stop under a tree near where I was sleeping, and they stayed there a short time. After a short time there was a vehicle of some kind came up the street—I suppose it came up the street—and they drove across under that tree. As the vehicle came up these two men on horseback rode off East street, then the buggy passed through in the same direction.

Burgen insisted that I knew more than that. I told him I did not, that that was all I knew. He then remarked "If you don't tell me I will break your damned neck to-night." I remarked that I knew nothing more. He said "Go back to your prison, sir." I went back into the prison. That night between one and two o'clock or about that time he came to my tent, where I was sleeping, with a candle in his hand. I was not asleep at the time but I raised my head and he remarked "Is that you Murray?" I said "Yes it is." He then walked back to his tent and in a short time he came back without any light and touched me on the foot. He said "Get up and come out." I said "Very well." He spoke to me very low. Said I "can I put on my shoes?" He said "No, you will not have any use for them long." I got up and went out and he took hold of me and led me into his tent.

Q. Without your shoes? A. Yes, sir, in my stocking feet. When we got into the tent there were three men with pistols. He sat down and said, "You must tell me all you know about the Ku-Klux." I said "I don't know anything about them." He said "You are telling me a damned lie," or "you are a damned liar," I have forgotten which, but I know that the "damned lie" was passed. I told him that I did not know anything about it. Then he asked me if I did not see Adolph Moore tie the rope around Wyatt's neck. I told him I did not see any one that I could recognize that night.

Q. By "Wyatt" he meant Wyatt Outlaw? A. Yes, sir. I told him I could not recognize anybody that night. He said "none of your damned lies." Then he got up, and taking his pistol he put it at my breast, and the other three men did the same. Four pistols were presented at my breast and cocked, and he told me that if I didn't tell him my damned heart out if I didn't tell him that I knew nothing about it. He then demanded a confession, and asked me if I was a Ku-Klux. I told him I was not. He said I must confess or he would blow my heart out. I said: "I have no information—I have nothing to confess." He said "Patton and Rogers could not confess anything until they got a rope around their necks, and then they could tell all about it, and you must do it." I made no reply. He picked up a rope under the bed and put it around my neck, and carried me out seventy-five or one hundred yards to a tree, and threw the rope over the limb.

Q. Did the other soldiers go with him? A. The four were along. Q. Armed? A. Armed with pistols. We went out to the tree and the rope was thrown over the limb, and then he asked me if I was ready to make my confession. I told him I had no confession to make; that I knew nothing to confess. He then drew me up and held me there a little time—quite a long time—and then let me down. The same confession was still demanded, if I saw Moore he put the rope around Wyatt's neck. I told him I did not. He then said "If you don't confess I will break your damned neck," and he again took hold of the rope and then drew me up. How long he held me there I don't know, but I soon became unconscious. On being let down I was unable to stand, and could not speak or anything else. When I came to myself I was sitting against the tree, with the militia on each side of me rubbing me. My arms were untied and the rope was taken off my neck. After I got so I could talk and stand up, the confession was still demanded. I again told him that I had no confession to make; that I knew nothing to confess. He then said to the Sergeant, "Hang him on to that limb until eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and then cut him down and bury him under the tree on which he is hung." He said "Mr. Murray if you have anything to say, I give you permission to speak." I just remarked, "All I have to say to you is, that when you hang me dead, you have just three more days." A pistol was then put to my breast again—the four pistols as well as I recollect—and he asked me an explanation of the words I used; what I meant. I said "You may live if you hang me until to-morrow, but I will not insure you for more than three days." He then stopped awhile and folded his arms and said, "Sergeant take him back to this quarters." Then he said to me, "I will give you to see o'clock to-morrow to make your confession; if you don't give it by that time I will take you out and kill you dead." He then told me that I should say nothing about what had passed; he said "if you ever divulge what has passed here to-night I will kill you on sight." I said "very well," and I walked back to my camp. Of course I never said anything about it until after I was released.

Q. Where were you released? A. At Salisbury. Q. By whom? A. By Judge Brooks. How long were you kept in custody? A. I was kept from the 27th of July to the 19th of August.

Q. Do you know whether they hanged anybody else? A. I did not see them. Q. Did you who had been hanged? A. Yes, sir—Rogers and Patton, and he said they would not tell anything until they were hanged, and then they could tell it all.

Q. Did you see Burgen by what authority he had arrested you at any time? A. I don't recollect that I did. Q. You had committed no offence? A. No sir. Q. Are you any relation of the former sheriff of Alamance? A. No, sir. Q. You live in Graham? A. Yes, sir.

Major Hughes in Duplin.

Major JOHN HUGHES, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed a very large and enthusiastic crowd at Kenansville, yesterday. His speech was most masterly, and made a fine impression upon the people.

Our correspondent adds that Duplin is all right, and will put an increased conservative vote. The people are fully aroused to the importance of the pending elections, and will turn out in August and November as they have never done before.

Pardon and Proscription.

It will be seen that the Amnesty Bill has finally passed the Senate by the Constitutional majority, and with it, hand and hand, goes the further suspension of the great writ of Habeas Corpus, by which those who have been apparently pardoned to-day may be cast into prison to-morrow without a knowledge of the crimes of which they are accused, or the names of their accusers.

Under the exceptions, besides the Military and Naval officers excluded from its benefits, Hon. BERTON CRAIG, of Rowan, and Ex-Governor Z. B. VANCE, of Mecklenburg, are the only persons in this State coming under the exclusion as members of Congress. BRAGG, BRANCH, ASHIE, GILMER, SHAW and RUFFIN have passed away and are beyond the reach of the proscriptions of a partisan Congress. General CLINGMAN has been heretofore relieved of his political disabilities. Hon. ASA BURGESS, formerly of Martin, who was the District Judge, has removed to Virginia.

We would give the names of the Military and Naval officers, resident in this State, who are excluded, but we have not the information at hand. It is possible we can supply it to-morrow.

FIVE COPIES OF THE WEEKLY JOURNAL will be furnished during the State campaign for only \$4.

CALDWELL AT LUMBERTON.

Mars Tod and Hargrave—A Slim Crowd to Hear Them—They Refuse to Divide Time—Hargrave Dilettante and Caldwell Vindictive and Malicious—Tod Assails Judge Merrimon the Governor and the Legislature—Opposed to Social Equality, &c., &c.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.] LUMBERTON, May 22.

Governor Caldwell and T. L. Hargrave, candidates for Governor and Attorney-General, spoke here yesterday to a small crowd, the majority of whom were Conservatives. They refused to divide time with speakers on the Conservative side. They were willing to give us one speech in reply to Hargrave, but we declined to enter into the discussion unless on equal terms with them.

They proposed that Hargrave should open, and that a Conservative speaker should follow, and that "Mars Tod" should close. These terms were declined. They were about as good, however, as we expected from them. A burnt child dreads the fire, and Caldwell was so roughly handled by Merrimon at Fayetteville the other day that he is anxious to avoid being replied to, if possible. This is worthy of Gov. Caldwell, as himself, but not of him as a candidate for Governor of the State, especially as Judge Merrimon has told him that he is always willing to divide time with him, whenever and wherever he may meet him on the stump.

Hargrave's speech was long, dull, tedious, pointless; Caldwell's, vindictive, malicious and mendacious. He went over the war and secession, dwelt upon the evils and abuses of slavery, showed how the negroes could have been controlled by their owners in the exercise of the elective franchise, while slaves, if they had then been allowed to vote; how they would elect the rich man's son John, over the poor man's son Bob, and a great deal more of such silly nonsense. He assailed Merrimon for defending Swepson when he (Mars Tod) had him arrested and tried for his rascalties; read from the report of the Fraud Commission in regard to the drawing of bills by Merrimon for Swepson; told of various villains and thieves Merrimon had defended, and charged him as *particeps criminis* in their crimes. He said that when Merrimon was defeated by Ransom for Senator he threatened to resign his position on the Conservative Executive Committee and withdraw from the party, and that he was appointed only with the promise of the nomination for Governor. He predicted his own election in 1878, by an overwhelming majority, our State Constitution, which confers upon the colored citizens the right to vote—to hold office—and to bear arms equally with their white neighbors.

But these things are very different from placing negro militia officers in command of white men. That idea is revolting; it shocks the white man and shakes down the barriers of race and color, and is a distinction which an All-wise Creator has ordained. There are but few white men so base as to regard the idea with favor—"those who do not see the actuality of the most impure motives that can exist in the human heart. We thank Heaven that there are not many men in North Carolina so utterly depraved. However, we can point to a few who are as depraved as the associate of Littlefield, who advocates this measure which is repulsive to the white man. Curtis H. Brodgen favors it. The best of our colored citizens, who are placed in command of white men, are placed in command of white men, and they have exercised that right in the case of W. W. Holden. He was opposed to social equality. No negro wanted to go into a white man's house, or to sit at his table—to send his children to the white schools or to attend the white churches. He was opposed to mixed schools, mixed churches, mixed everything. He didn't say he was opposed to mixed Legislatures, mixed Congresses, &c., but we were left to infer that they were included in his phrase "everything."

Taken altogether, the speech was a low, dry harangue, full of bitterness and slang, but entirely destitute of anything like point or argument, and utterly disgraceful to the Governor of a State. THE GOVERNOR MADE NO VOTES HERE.

FOR \$4 we will send 20 copies of the WEEKLY JOURNAL during the State campaign. Only 20 cents per copy.

From the Raleigh News.

LET THE PEOPLE READ!

To the exclusion of editorial matter, we lay before our readers to-day the outline of the Holden-Kirk war, taken from the Wilmington Journal, to which we invite the careful attention of every North Carolinian into whose hands this paper may fall.

Read it, fellow-citizens, and then say whether you can vote for Tod R. Caldwell, the candidate of the Convention which unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the Kirk war of 1870.

CALDWELL STATED IN HIS SPEECH AT CARITHAGE, ON THURSDAY LAST, THAT HE APPROVED OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THE SOUTH!

North Carolinians! read the story of your wrongs as contained in the chapter taken from the history of North Carolina, during the war upon her people in 1870, and then hand it to your neighbors to read.

REMEMBER THAT THE RADICAL CONVENTION WHICH NOMINATED CALDWELL FOR GOVERNOR, AND Elected him to the KIRK PLATFORM, AND ENDORSED ALL THE ACTS OF GOV. HOLDEN'S ADMINISTRATION!

Raleigh has the cerebro spinal meningitis.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

What is thought of Greeley? The Mecklenburg Declaration—The Appointment of Raleigh—County Nomination—Radical and Conservative Meetings—Head-Knocking and Head-Aches—Judge Merrimon and Smelfangers, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 21, 1872.

Dear Journal: Since the adjournment of the Southern Baptist Convention, our little city has been quiet. The only topic much discussed is the one in everybody's mouth—"what do you think of Greeley's nomination?" It is not to be disguised that a very large majority of our people are for accepting the nomination. It is useless to kick against the pricks. We may not fancy Greeley *per se*, but against Grant, who will not prefer Greeley? I think it manifest that the Cincinnati nominees are growing in popular favor, and if Greeley stock continues to rise from now until July in the same ratio that it has during the last ten days, it will be largely above par by the time the delegates meet at Baltimore, and that Convention will have only just done its duty in platform and ratify the work at Cincinnati.

I have met a hundred or two hundred Democrats who make very wry faces at the idea of voting for a Tribune philosopher and what true South men will not—but then they shut their eyes, hold their noses, and go the dose, however nauseous. Better take a vomit than the idea of strangulation. The hand of the despot is on the throat of the nation, and death must follow unless relief comes. There is but one way for it to come—through Greeley. The rift in the clouds is very dark, but it is there. Let us strive to make the most of it.

On yesterday the Rescue Fire Company paraded in honor of the 20th of May—the day of our Mecklenburg Declaration. This day should be a day of remembrance to North Carolina. When Grant and Caldwell are beaten we should add two other memorial days to the calendar.

Raleigh never looked prettier than it does now. Our trees are in full foliage, and, as you know, they are very numerous. The flower gardens are beautiful, and the dust that was so annoying has been allayed by copious rains.

Our people are discussing county candidates and the proper person to run against Blow-up-north Billy, who has been put in nomination by the Conservatives. The holders, who met at Franklinton. By the way, that meeting was a regular kangaroo collection. The negroes fought, the whites fought, all got drunk and, upon the whole, it was a very disagreeable affair. It is now regarded as very doubtful who will be nominated for Congress by the Democrats.

Maj. J. L. Littlejohn, of Granville, has been nominated by the Conservatives. He is a son of the late John Littlejohn, of the same name. He is a very able and energetic man. He is a son of the late John Littlejohn, of the same name. He is a very able and energetic man.

Orange County has elected a Conservative to the Legislature. The latter will probably go for Manning. Either of the gentlemen spoken of would make an excellent representative. Gen. D. M. Barringer, of Johnston, has been elected to the same office. So among the aspirants it is impossible to even guess who will be the fortunate one. The District Convention met at Raleigh on Wednesday last. Mr. Busbee has been elected to the same office. So among the aspirants it is impossible to even guess who will be the fortunate one.

We have had most refreshing rains after a long drought. The crops are looking well, and the people are much pleased. The weather is much improved, and the people are much pleased.

Judge Merrimon left here yesterday afternoon for Northampton, where he speaks to-day. He is looking well and is much pleased with the result of his journey. He is much pleased with the result of his journey.

The young folks had a very large picnic at Mars Tod's place. It was quite a success, and the young folks were much pleased. The picnic was quite a success, and the young folks were much pleased.

From the Raleigh News.

Curtis H. Brodgen—A Loyal Republican.

In our two last issues, we gave Brodgen's record as an opponent of investigation of frauds, and of the connection with State bonds. We propose to-day to show his record as an advocate of putting white men over negro officers. The white citizens of North Carolina are all agreed that he is a man of no account, and that he is a man of no account.

But these things are very different from placing negro militia officers in command of white men. That idea is revolting; it shocks the white man and shakes down the barriers of race and color, and is a distinction which an All-wise Creator has ordained. There are but few white men so base as to regard the idea with favor—"those who do not see the actuality of the most impure motives that can exist in the human heart. We thank Heaven that there are not many men in North Carolina so utterly depraved. However, we can point to a few who are as depraved as the associate of Littlefield, who advocates this measure which is repulsive to the white man. Curtis H. Brodgen favors it. The best of our colored citizens, who are placed in command of white men, are placed in command of white men, and they have exercised that right in the case of W. W. Holden. He was opposed to social equality. No negro wanted to go into a white man's house, or to sit at his table—to send his children to the white schools or to attend the white churches. He was opposed to mixed schools, mixed churches, mixed everything. He didn't say he was opposed to mixed Legislatures, mixed Congresses, &c., but we were left to infer that they were included in his phrase "everything."

Taken altogether, the speech was a low, dry harangue, full of bitterness and slang, but entirely destitute of anything like point or argument, and utterly disgraceful to the Governor of a State. THE GOVERNOR MADE NO VOTES HERE.

FOR \$4 we will send 20 copies of the WEEKLY JOURNAL during the State campaign. Only 20 cents per copy.

From the Raleigh News.</

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TO THE PUBLIC.

An Appeal to the Human
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AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO
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THE NORTH CAROLINA BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION
Have generously offered to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Wilmington, N. C., to draw on the 15th of June next,
A Distribution of Prizes
the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the benefit of a
Charity Hospital
under the auspices of said College. The following are to take tickets, signify any interest yet presented to the public. The charitable

purpose is to avoid doubt, and the scheme pro-
poses one prize in eight blanks, which is more
more liberal than usual, while the character
of the respectable middle gentility combined
with the College is pledged for the fair and
honest payment of every prize in the follow-
ing scheme:

SCHEME.		
1 prize of \$1,000 00 in money.....	\$1,000	1
1 prize of 500 00 " " " " " " " "	500	2
7 prizes of 250 00 " " " " " " " "	1,750	7
5 prizes of 100 00 " " " " " " " "	500	5
6 prizes of 50 00 " " " " " " " "	300	6
7 prizes of 25 00 " " " " " " " "	175	7
102 prizes of 10 00 " " " " " " " "	1,020	102
119 prizes of 5 00 " " " " " " " "	595	119
593 prizes of 2 00 " " " " " " " "	1,186	593
50 Prizes.	\$8,500	

Manner of Drawing

Slips of paper numbered to correspond with the number on the six thousand tickets, will be numbered and divided into six hundred and fifty slips of paper, describing the several prizes. Two hundred and fifty slips, blindfolded, will draw simultaneously on one ticket from each of the wheels, and the winner of the ticket, numbered to correspond with the number on the slip of paper first drawn, will receive the prize named on the slip of paper drawn at the same time by the other wheel. This will be continued until all the prizes are drawn.

The drawing will be conducted in public and will be under the supervision of the following gentlemen:

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